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AMUSEMENTS.

MULBERRY THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of John T. Raymond, "Col. Mulberry Seller." Afternoon and evening.

MOOLESY THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The California Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety performance. Afternoon and evening.

WOODS' MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Wild Bill." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Dearborn and State. The Heywood Combination. Afternoon and evening.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, February 26, 1876.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

A continuance of mild weather is pre-
dicted.

Greenbacks, at the New York Gold Ex-
change yesterday closed at \$7.

If BABCOCK, LUCKET, and DYER are all
shelved, and BROWNE and WILSON remain,
the programme is now stated to be, it can
scarcely be regarded as a brilliant victory for
the Whisky King thives, and their sup-
porters and apologists. They would vastly prefer
that the arrangement should be exactly
reversed.

It seems that all the correspondence in the
matter of the Emma Mine scandal and Gen.
EICHENBERG's proposed resignation was not for-
mally submitted to the State Department by the Home
Committee. A report embodying an account
of the progress so far made will be submitted
to the House, and the Committee will ask
leave to pursue the investigation still fur-
ther.

Astonishing developments are foreshadowed
by the House Committee on Judiciary as the
result of the Memphis & El Paso inquiry.
The Congressmen implicated will "patent
after BILL KLINE and SCHUMACHER and enter a
plea that their acts previous to becoming
members of this Congress are not within its
jurisdiction; but that is no reason why people
should not be astounded. The names, if you please.

A motion for a new trial was yesterday en-
tered by the counsel of Mr. WILLIAM McKEE, who is under conviction for complicity in
the St. Louis whisky frauds. The applica-
tion for a rehearing is based upon the ground
that HUGH F. SOXMAN, one of the jurors in
each case previous to the trial expressed his
belief in McKEE's guilt. Affidavits and coun-
ter-affidavits will be filed, and the decision of
the Court will be rendered about the 20th of
March.

Nevada and PRINCETON are delighted to
know that Senator SHANAHAN has at last reached
Washington, taken his seat, and is prepared
to vote and draw his pay and mileage. Ne-
vada is glad, because she has her full Sen-
atorial representation for the first time since
SHANAHAN's election, two years ago, and PRIN-
CESTON is exuberant in anticipation of securing
the vote of the Nevada nabob on his admis-
sion. But it is hinted that SHANAHAN may not
vote with that crowd.

Plymouth Church made merry last evening
at the expense of Bowen, whom the brethren
jibed and jeered and verbally excommunicated with
great gusto. There were plenty of mirth-
provoking speeches, and laughter and ap-
plause were of momentary occurrence.
Mr. SHARPEAN said a very funny thing
about the testimony of a dead woman, and the congregation was convulsed with merriment, which the pastor's Pecksniffian appeal
for gravity and solemnity served rather to
heighten than diminish. It was one of the
most enjoyable and refreshing periods of religious exaltation that Plymouth Church has
experienced since the disagreement of the
jury in the scandal trial.

Not a little stir has been created among the
members of the Republican National Com-
mittee by the discovery that enterprising
speculators have got a "corner" on the Cin-
cinnati hotel accommodations, and will extort
heavy profits from delegates and visitors. In
view of this fact the Committee are care-
fully considering the propriety of reconsidering
the vote by which Cincinnati was chosen
as the place for holding the Convention, and
of designating Chicago instead. It is believed
that a majority of the Committee is already
dearly inclined to this step, and that it is
within the province of the Committee to re-
scind its previous action.

The second day's work of the Common
Council on the annual estimates is like the
first, notable and gratifying for its scrupulous
persistence in the policy of economy. In
dealing with the estimates of the Board of
Health large reductions were made, and a
deposition was manifested to go even further
and dispense with the sanitary police system,
and to transfer its duties to the regular police
force. The atmosphere of the Council Cham-
ber is redolent with retrenchment just now,
and the tax-payers begin to take course once
more. A feature of yesterday's Council pro-
ceedings was the admirable showing made by
Mr. FAZIER, Superintendent of the House of
Correction, demonstrating his rare executive
ability in placing that institution on a basis
so nearly self-sustaining. The Bridewell will
be no burden upon the City Treasury this
year, as Mr. FAZIER announces that the un-
expended balance will be sufficient for the
needs of the establishment.

The Chicago produce markets were generally
on the downward turn yesterday. Meats
were active and 15@20c per lb. lower,
closing at \$21.10 for March and \$21.32@
21.25 for April. Lard was tame and 10@15c
per lb. lower, closing at \$12.60 cash and
\$12.50 for April. Meats were quiet and
easier, closing at 8@10c for barbed shoulders,
11@12c for short ribs, and 11@12c for short

steaks. Highwines were quiet and unchanged,
at \$1.05 per gallon. Flour was dull and
easier. Wheat was active and declined 1@20c
per bushel until it reached \$1.10 cash and 97@10c for March.
Corn was dull and 10@12c lower, closing at 41@10c
cash and 41@10c for March. Oats were more
active and 10@12c lower, closing at 31@10c cash
and 31@10c for March. Rye was dull at 65@10c
cash and 64@10c for March. Barley was active and 10@12c lower, closing at 55@10c cash and 54@10c for March.
Hogs were quiet and 10@12c lower, with the bulk of sales at \$7.90
8.10. Cattle were active and firm. Sheep
were in good demand at Thursday's prices.
One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$114
in greenbacks at the close.

The passage of the bill in the Senate au-
thorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue
\$500,000,000 of 4% per cent bonds, and to sell
them at par for the redemption of an equal
amount of 6% per cent 20-bonds, is a
wise movement, and it will probably be produc-
tive of the results desired to be attained,
if the House will concur in it. The term of
these bonds is fixed at thirty years, and the
Government has been assured that 4% per
cent bonds can be sold at par if the Govern-
ment will make them run for that length of
time. If the project succeeds, there will be
an additional saving of \$7,500,000 in the an-
nual interest, and the credit of the Govern-
ment will be improved proportionately. The
Democratic majority of the House, pretend-
ing to be interested in the reduction of ex-
penses and the improvement of the national
credit, cannot reasonably not consistently re-
fuse its assent to this contraction.

Gen. BROWNE's acquittal by the St. Louis
jury is destined to produce a result not
generally anticipated, though its fitness and
propriety will scarcely be challenged. The
President, though firm in his belief in the
integrity of his confidential secretary, was
assisted by the developmental of the news in
arriving at the conclusion that Gen. Bab-
cock had been guilty of official indiscretion,
and, presumably, that his actions had re-
flected unfavorably upon the Administration.

The same process of reasoning seems to have
been employed with reference to Col. LUCKET,
who has been the President's pri-
vate secretary in fact, though not nominally
holding that position. It was announced
yesterday to the Cabinet that President
GRANT had concluded to dispense with the
services of Messrs. BABCOCK and LUCKET in
their confidential capacity as private secre-
taries. It was also determined to remove
District-Attorney DYER, whose language in
his closing argument in the BABCOCK trial
has given grave offense to the President and
the Cabinet.

THE DEMOCRATIC FINANCIAL MEASURE.
The latest information from Washington is to the effect that the Democratic members
are settling down to a proposition to abolish
that part of the Resumption law which fixes
the accumulation in the Treasury of \$20,000,000
to \$30,000,000 of gold annually, which, when
it reaches \$300,000,000, shall be paid out in
the redemption of greenbacks. This, or
substantially this, proposition is considered
as certain to be the Democratic measure, if
that party can agree on anything.

The point aimed at is the eventual resumption
of specie payments by the retirement of
the greenbacks, — a very plain and direct
result, to attain which there is such a diversity of
plans. The misfortune of all plans pro-
posed in Congress and by cowardly politi-
cians is that each plan has for its real pur-
pose to postpone and eventually defeat the
declared object; and this Democratic scheme
would be as remote as ever.

THE INDIANA PLATTFORM AND THE
TARIFF.
The question of taxation was disposed of by
two of the sections of the Indiana Re-
publican platform, which read as follows:

"A country so beautifully supplied as ours is with
all sources of wealth, possessing unsurpassed
capacity for production, every necessary facility
for the growth of mechanics and manufacturing arts,
and a multitude of means to the end of making
the Government able to establish an unequalled prosperity
upon a durable basis. In our opinion, therefore,
it is the duty of the Government to regulate the revenue
system so as to give all needful encouragement
to the salaries of those who are more particularly
interested in the political dependence of the city, and
included in the general patronage of the Al-
derman, a good many who were eager for re-
tirement yesterday may not be able to do so
again. The facts of the case are to the interest of
their friends. Indeed, Ald. CASS reminded
the gentlemen that they began with the ap-
propriations for 1875, and that, before the
budget was entirely made up, they had aban-
doned the principle of retrenchment alto-
gether. It is not safe, therefore, to conclude
that the same ratio of reduction will be main-
tained when the Council comes to the Police
and Fire Departments, the Board of Public
Works, and other branches which control
contracts and pay the salaries of the political
retainers. Still, it is to be hoped that the
Government aid the private capital of the people to
resume specie payments? With us it is how-
ever the Government provide its own dis-
credited and fluctuating paper money? The
Government handed over the Bank, as a
collateral for its own debt, to the Bank, a
certain amount of national bonds,—say \$100,-
000,000—and authorized it to issue notes
therefor, pound for pound, and also to issue
notes for each pound of gold it might have on
hand. In England it was How shall the
Bank be enabled to resume? In this country
it is What shall the Government do with its
irredeemable notes, and thus remove the only
obstacle in the way of general resumption?
The resolutions follow the general style
of the interminable platform adopted by the Indiana
Convention, and it is possible that the
ambiguity and obscurity of expression are
due to the involved sentences and absurd
verbosity, and not to any deliberate purpose
to confuse the sense of the resolutions and
leave them susceptible of two constructions.
At all events we prefer to regard them in this
light. If the first of the two resolutions we
have quoted stood alone, it might be construed
to mean an endorsement of the pernicious
and costly fallacy of ultra protection; but
interpreted in the additional light of the
second, it is evidently in favor of revenue re-

form. The trouble with some of our best men is that, having read of how specie payments
were restored in England, they get the idea
that we must follow the same course, ignor-
ing the fact that the circumstances were
wholly different. And at the close of the long
Napoleonic war England was largely in debt,
and especially to the Bank of England. She
at once funded her various obligations; she
had, however, not a shilling of outstanding
legal-tender paper money. We have \$370,-
000,000 of national paper money a legal-
tender; Great Britain had none. The question
in England was, How shall the Government
in passing laws for raising revenue to so heavy taxes as to give the greatest possible essence to levies
upon luxury and the wealth of the country.

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After setting forth the capacity and resources
of the country, the first resolution invokes
the "fostering aid" of the Government,
and advises "all needful encouragement"
to the various agricultural, mechanical,
mining, and manufacturing interests. It
is left to determine, then, what is meant by
"fostering aid" and "needful encourage-
ment" from the Government. It is the
province of Government, with its army and
navy, (1) to protect its citizens in their personal
and property rights from foreign invasion;
(2) to insure peace and order at home; quell riots, suppress insurrections, and
keep the Indians in subjection; (3) to carry
and diffuse the mails; (4) to grant patents and protect inventors; (5) to
coin money, and generally to protect Ameri-
can citizens abroad or abroad in their
commercial, industrial, and manufacturing
interests. These land reformers, basing their estimate
upon the returns of the census of 1861, charged
that the soil of England and Wales are
probably 2,000,000 of acres. After the lapse
of nearly eight centuries, Parliament, in 1872, ordered a second enumeration of
land-owners to be made, which has just been
completed, and has been printed in two
volumes with 1,800 pages of closely-printed
tabulated matter. This second Domedey Book
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Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

Radway's Ready Relief

is a CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

Instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures con�aginations of the skin, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

the Remedy is instant.

Radway's Ready Relief

is a CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

Inflammation of the Eyes, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Passage of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Convulsions, Gastric, Tumors, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colic, Acute Chills.

The application of this Remedy to the part, or where the pain or disease exists will afford instant relief, and every drop in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure cramps, spasms, Stomach, Bowels, and all internal pains.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—A Drop in Water proves a Remedy for every kind of Disease.

It is also a powerful Remedy for Rheumatism.

EVER LASTING AND AGUE.

Few and Accured for fifty cents. There is not a Remedy in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other fevers (called by Radway's Pills), so quick as this.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—A Drop in Water proves a Remedy for every kind of Disease.

It is also a powerful Remedy for Rheumatism.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure rich blood; increase of flesh and weight; clear skin and beautifull complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing cures. So quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under its wondrous influence.

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparilian Resolvent communicates strength to the heart, nerves, and other vital and nervous juices of the system, the vigor of life, it repairs, restores, stimulates, and gives a new lease of life to the body.

It cures all kinds of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, neuralgia, &c., &c.

It cures all kinds of diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, &c.

It cures all kinds of diseases of the liver, spleen, &c.

It cures all kinds of diseases of the lungs, &c.

It cures all kinds of diseases of the brain, &c.

It cures all kinds of diseases of the kidneys, &c.

It cures all kinds of diseases of the bladder, &c.

It cures all kinds of diseases of the liver, &c.

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It cures all kinds of diseases of the kidneys, &c.

It cures all kinds of diseases of the bladder, &c.

It cures all kinds of diseases of the liver, &c.

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It cures all kinds of diseases of the kidneys, &c.

It cures all kinds of diseases of the bladder, &c.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Quiet Day in Financial Circles.—Inquiries for Loans for Settlement-Day.

New York Exchange Weak—Larger Movement of Currency.—The Clearings \$3,500,000.

The Produce Markets Weakening—A General Decline in Prices—Provisions, Wheat, and Barley More Active—The Rest Dull.

FINANCIAL.

There was a moderate amount of business at the banks. Transactions were not quite as large as those of the preceding day, but the better feeling observable at the beginning of the week continues. The banks are now collecting about as much as they can of the amount of available funds.

The applications for loans are steady and amount to keep the funds of the banks in comfortable employment. The approach of settlement day has somewhat stimulated the demand from the Board of Trade for loans. The mercantile demand is not pressing, but there is a tendency to increase.

The miscellaneous offerings of paper are not large. Rates of discount at the banks are 6 per cent. On the street, business is quiet. Good paper is in demand, and the supply is scant. Rates are 6½ per cent.

New York exchange was offered between banks at 6½ per cent. The orders for currency were larger, and came mainly from the wheat district.

The clearings were \$3,500,000.

CITY CERTIFICATES.

Comptroller Hayes is issuing city certificates in payment of taxes due. The certificates are taken at 6½ per cent interest, and certificates not due until June 1 are accepted in this way, as well as those now maturing. The consequence of this action has been that the demand for certificates has increased.

The margin between the market price and that of which they are now being sold is so great that it makes it easier in a man's pocket to pay his taxes.

BUSINESS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco Bulletin gives an encouraging account of the condition of business in California. It says:

"State comes all business depressions in the Western States must affect in some degree business here. But it cannot be said that we have any extraordinary depression, and the present recovery is more rapid than the necessary depression of last autumn."

The rates of interest are still a proportion above what they were last year, but the general decline in the outlook in these months more money will be available than was ever before. The few new arrivals are stored with water and snow, insuring an active season in the place of rest.

Quicksilver, gold, and silver never was presented with more vigor or on a larger scale as now. Nearly all the towns in California are increasing rapidly, and the business is more active every day.

Preparation for building is heard on every hand. Last summer every mechanic and every able-bodied man was employed, and the number of men available for skilled and unskilled labor will probably be quite as good this summer. This activity in all directions is a sure sign that the general consumption is increased when the people have the means to buy."

THE COST OF THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The sum of \$200,000,000 of fractional currency last year cost the Government \$1,410,246, according to the report of the Director of the Mint. A part of this, \$250,000, was coined, as Secretary Bristow explained to the Appropriation Committee, by a clerical omission. The Appropriation Committee, however, taking this into account, considered it an extravagant practice for printing and paper, and the New York Daily Farmer suggests to the Appropriation Committee that a good deal of unnecessary printing is possibly being done for somebody's benefit. Investigate.

THE SENATE AND THE BANKRUPT LAW.

After a long debate, the bill was brought to the Senate to be voted on. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"Numerous petitions from all parts of the country signed by influential business men, have been received by Senators urging the repeal, and indicating that the bill is a dead letter. The petitions are hostile to the law. But the petitions and appeals are not all on one side. Many a careful consideration of the bill has led to the conclusion that the features of the law and the repeal of the defects, are all received, indicating that the hostility to the existing law is not unanimous. It is probable, therefore, that the Senate Judiciary Committee will vote favorably upon the House bill. One thing is certain, however, that the bill will not be voted upon in the Senate without a full discussion of the question, and that any final action will take any final action on the subject without the most careful and thorough consideration. The Senate Committee will be called upon to make a final decision on so important a matter. It is a ridiculous position that a large majority of the people voting for a resolution, and most of the repeat bills introduced at the opening of the session came from soft-money Representatives."

REDUCTION OF CIRCULATION.

The Treasury Department has given the elements for an accurate statement of the paper money circulation of the month of Jan. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1876.

The three items of reduction are these: Permanent reduction of legal-tender and fractional currency circulation, 80 percent.

Legal-tenders on hand to reduce circulation, \$11,775,481.

Net reduction of National Bank currency, \$1,962,271.

Total contraction, \$43,000,552.

To this should probably be added the increase of unused notes in the vaults of issuing banks, which would carry the aggregate up to more than \$45,000,000.

THE STAMPS TAX.

The 3-cent stamp tax is payable only on bank checks, bank drafts, sends orders, etc., etc., not on drafts or checks drawn by an individual not a banker or a person not a banker.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bid. Asked. United States 6% of '71, 12½%; 6½%; 6%; 5½%; 5%; 4½%; January and July, 11½%; 12%; 12½%; 13%; 13½%; 14%; 14½%; 15%; 15½%; 16%; 16½%; 17%; 17½%; 18%; 18½%; 19%; 19½%; 20%; 20½%; 21%; 21½%; 22%; 22½%; 23%; 23½%; 24%; 24½%; 25%; 25½%; 26%; 26½%; 27%; 27½%; 28%; 28½%; 29%; 29½%; 30%; 30½%; 31%; 31½%; 32%; 32½%; 33%; 33½%; 34%; 34½%; 35%; 35½%; 36%; 36½%; 37%; 37½%; 38%; 38½%; 39%; 39½%; 40%; 40½%; 41%; 41½%; 42%; 42½%; 43%; 43½%; 44%; 44½%; 45%; 45½%; 46%; 46½%; 47%; 47½%; 48%; 48½%; 49%; 49½%; 50%; 50½%; 51%; 51½%; 52%; 52½%; 53%; 53½%; 54%; 54½%; 55%; 55½%; 56%; 56½%; 57%; 57½%; 58%; 58½%; 59%; 59½%; 60%; 60½%; 61%; 61½%; 62%; 62½%; 63%; 63½%; 64%; 64½%; 65%; 65½%; 66%; 66½%; 67%; 67½%; 68%; 68½%; 69%; 69½%; 70%; 70½%; 71%; 71½%; 72%; 72½%; 73%; 73½%; 74%; 74½%; 75%; 75½%; 76%; 76½%; 77%; 77½%; 78%; 78½%; 79%; 79½%; 80%; 80½%; 81%; 81½%; 82%; 82½%; 83%; 83½%; 84%; 84½%; 85%; 85½%; 86%; 86½%; 87%; 87½%; 88%; 88½%; 89%; 89½%; 90%; 90½%; 91%; 91½%; 92%; 92½%; 93%; 93½%; 94%; 94½%; 95%; 95½%; 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